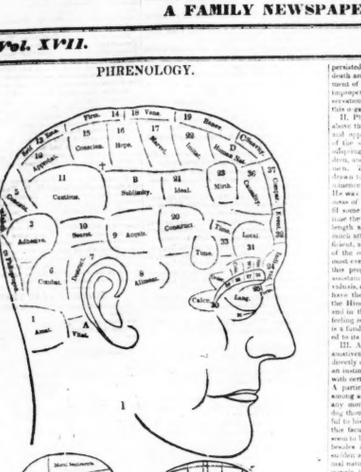
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, June 30, 1838.** **Whole No. 883.**

PHRENOLOGY.



The cut accompanying this article is kindly loaned us by Messrs. FOWLER & BRADBURY, of the Phrenological Athenæum, 110 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The term phrenology is derived from two Greek words, which signify a discourse on the mind, is used to designate a science first systematically explained by Dr. Gall under the title of Craniology. To develope the fundamental functions of the mind, a knowledge of the formation and functions of the nervous system, and especially that portion of it enclosed in the skull, is necessary. The science itself proposes to treat of the faculties of the human mind, and the organs through which they are manifested, and it does not claim the power to predict their action.

It is assumed that the brain is the organ by which the mind of man exerts its faculties, but that it is not active in all its parts, every act of thought. Every sense and organ of motion is presumed to have a particular set of portions to which it owes all their operation, and consequently every function of mind essentially differing from others must have a particular part of the brain, for its organ, and which it cannot exist. The strength of a due of the nerve is in proportion to the power of action appropriate to the organ.

The brain has in power been considered as the organ of thought, but the study of it has never advanced a great variety of intellectual phenomena, and also of the very complicated nature of its structure. Gall was therefore induced to consider more minutely the structure of the brain, and to compare it under those diversities of character which are anatomically shown to be distinct. The human brain is not a mass of complex fibres of the same material, not only uniting all those organs which are found alone in them, but possessing the faculties in particular. The skull does not exhibit great variation, not only as regards the quantity of brain, but in the several internal and external parts. In youth the period of development, and the time of the formation of the superposition, but that does not vanish the individual, the whole brain has a tendency to expansion. If the upper part of a young skull be taken off, the bell form itself out, and cannot be pressed back to its original position by a replacement of the bone; in older persons this is not the case.

The functions of certain parts of the brain are different from each other, and those parts of the bones which cover them have a peculiarity of form. The point of junction of the skull with the spine, where the spinal marrow and the brain unite in the neck, a spot where pressure will easily suspend the functions of life. The part of the brain whose substance descends in the spinal column giving out numerous nerves to all the parts of the body, and of its termination spreads out into a multitude of ramifications. A second portion ascends into the cavity of the skull giving birth to the optic nerves, and shooting out like rays through the cerebral mass. The brain is composed of two whole great vesicles, not only so

LIST OF INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1838.

Take notice, That we have applied to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed Thursday, the 5th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear us and our creditors, at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, in the said city of Philadelphia, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Daniel Drayton, waterman, Queen st. Kensington, co.
Isaac Field, carpenter, corner of 4th and Wood sts. co.
James T. Cops, late innkeeper, Race st. above 8th, city.
William Pollock, drayman, 185 N. Front st. city.
Philip S. Searin, carter, Frankford Road above Otter street, county.
Augustus Larrentree, accountant, 209 N. 8th st. co.
George Gorgas, drayman, Marshall street, near Poplar lane, county.
Charles H. Bion, laborer, Queen st. Kensington, co.
Lewis Brown, oyster cellar keeper, Green's court, city.
Jacob Miller, laborer, Fifth above Race st. city.
John R. Wright, carpenter, county.
David Delestatius, carpenter, 3 Mint court, city.
James H. Peacock, late accountant, Chesnut street below Fourth, city.
William S. Knight, carpenter, county.
Peter Hall, malster, Strawberry st. below Market.
John Davis, coach maker, late of the firm of J. & S. Davis, Baldwin's court.
Isaac D. Nones, bar keeper, Prune st. near 6th, city.
Charles Schreiner, accountant, 133 south 2d st. city.
John Yerkes, late grocer, late of the firm of Glenn & Yerkes, corner of 9th and Green streets.
James M. Hill, hatter, late of the firm of Hill & Hazen, 3 Drinker's alley, city.
Jesse M. Sparks, wheelwright, 27 John st. Southwark, county.
Francis Colvin, trader, Blockley township, county.
James Hill, cordwainer, Chesnut st. near Schuylkill 6th, city.
John Champion, laborer, 8th st. below Lombard, city.
David O. Ellis, cabinetmaker, St. Joseph's avenue, city.
Nathan Thompson, laborer, Stewart st. county.
Jacob Ulman, jeweller, 163 Spruce street.
John W. Morrell, accountant, 63 south 11th st. city.
William R. Miller, house carpenter, 13 Walnut st.
Philip Bower, cordwainer, 9 Lodge Place, city.
Jacob W. Smith, laborer, Northern Liberties.
Jacob Banty, omnibus driver, Northern Liberties.
George Herwick, wheelwright, Northern Liberties.
Jacob K. Train, accountant, late of the firm of Jacques & Train, 2d street near Arch.
Thomas Fisher, merchant, 110 S. Front street, city.
William Engard, laborer, Penn Township.
John Riggins, waterman, S. E. corner of Front and Callowhill.
Christopher Ducketine, car builder, Callowhill street, near Broad, county.
Edward W. Bushnell, machinist, Pegg street above Front, Northern Liberties.
Joseph Blackmarr, publisher, North street, city.
John Flowers, brush maker, Apple st. N. Liberties.
Michael Landry, druggist, Coates st. near Front, co.
William Reichner, drayman, Front above Franklin st. Kensington.
George F. Alberti, jr. cordwainer, Clair's court, co.
John F. Dubarry, late innkeeper, 10th below Christian street, county.
James Clark, jr. carpenter, 4th near Coates st. county.
Gotlieb M. Barth, whitesmith, Querville's court, co.
John Smithers, trader, Northern Liberties.
William Powell, drayman, Penn Township.

John W. Blunt, pocket book maker, Debtors' Apartment, Moyamensing.
E. W. Lynd, dry good merchant, 216 north 6th st.
John W. Laycock, accountant, Broad street House, Broad street near Vine.
J. K. Issler, gentleman, Walnut st. between 4th and 5th st.
Lewis Theveny, cabinet maker, county.
George Keichline, victualler, 3d ward, Spring Garden.
John Hocker, late innkeeper, city.
Thomas Bradberry, weaver, county.
Charles Scattergood, coach maker, county.
William H. Soare, carter, county.
Samuel C. Beiderman, shipwright, county.
Jacob Zwenk, baker, county.
John McConnell, late grocer, county.
George Zeller, laborer, county.
William Thomson, laborer, county.
John Wireman, cordwainer, county.
John Moss, tailor, 242 South street.
Anthony Egan, tavern keeper, Front st. near Chesnut.
Henry Berens, trader, 3 Chesnut street.
William Brown, trader, county.
Peter Tilghman, laborer, cor. of 10th and Cherry sts.
Isaac Hamilton, carter, Schuylkill Seventh st. between Spruce and Pine.
John Miller, stone mason, county.
John Cline, porter, Watson's alley, between 9th and 10th, and Spruce and Locust sts.
Joseph Watterford, sail maker, Little Pine st. between 7th and 8th, and Lombard and Pine sts.
James Curry, laborer, Pine st. near the Schuylkill.
John Dirk, cordwainer, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
John Smith, hatter, Palmer near Beach st. Kensington.
Jacob C. Dungan, tobacconist, back of 11th, below Vine street, Penn Township.
James R. Snyder, blacksmith, county.
Thomas C. Sanford, laborer, Ann st. above Schuylkill 8th st. below Arch.
Samuel S. Baylis, cordwainer, 4th below Poplar lane.
John Wilson, cedar cooper, county.
John Scott, blacksmith, Front st. below Mead alley.
John Dippoldt, late shop keeper, Sergeant st. between 9th and 10th and Race and Vine sts.
George Levison, cordwainer, Type alley, above 12th.
Samuel Johnson, silversmith, Christian near 8th st.
Richard Cheatle, hatter, Queen st. below Third.
David J. Davis, tobacconist, Biggs court, above Front street and below Christian street, Southwark.
Jonah Small, waterman, Front street below the Navy Yard, Southwark.
John F. Foley, tailor, Marriott's lane above 6th st. co.
Wm. Deal, hair dresser, Schuylkill 6th st. near Race.
John Monteith, carter, county.
Hugh Dougherty, laborer, 10 Spruce street.
John P. Stow, cordwainer, Allen st. Kensington.
Abraham Conrad, stone mason, Charlotte st between Beaver and Culvert sts. Northern Liberties.
Elihu O'Daniel, brass founder, Green street, west Kensington.
John R. West, house carpenter, Oxford st. near the Germantown road, Kensington.
John M. Weston, vender of botanic medicines, city.
Amos W. Smith, machinist, 13th st. above Callowhill.
Samuel Vandergrift, hatter, Pearl st. between Vine and William sts. below Washington street, near the Schuylkill.
William Southwell, hatter, 425 north Third street.
David Henning, stone cutter, Ridge road above Coates street, Spring Garden.
Joseph Banes, saddler, county.
Charles Simler, cordwainer, 3 Lemon st. city.
Richard Sholtz, cordwainer, Marriott's lane, near 5th street, Southwark.
Merrit Gibson, cordwainer, Lombard above 2d st.
Solomon Bower, laborer, city.
Samuel Drake, cordwainer, Germantown road near Second street.
Henry Flowert, cordwainer, county.
Thomas Pickering, mariner, Swanson street, between Almond st. and Mead alley, Southwark.
John McChristal, carter, 8th and Carpenter streets.
Charles Connell, laborer, Fourth and Lombard street from Schuylkill.
Joshua Allen, tin plate worker, Front above Master street, West Kensington.
Benjamin Evans, hatter, St. John st. above Poplar lane, Northern Liberties.
Elias Stansbury, morocco dresser, 218 north 5th st. above Wood.
Joseph How, dealer, county.
Thomas H. J. Davis, cabinet maker, Moyamensing road below Carpenter st. Southwark.
Joseph Roberts, mariner, Front st. below the Navy Yard, Southwark.
John R. Gill, dealer, Blockley township, county.
John S. Plunkett, cordwainer, 119 Brown st. county.
Samuel F. Hews, house carpenter, Callowhill street, near Broad.
John A. Dare, wheelwright, Ridge road, below Callowhill street.
William Ducoing, mariner, county.
Joel Walker, trader, county.
Peter Ryan, laborer, county.
Charles Brown, cordwainer, 21 Greenleaf court, between Market and Chesnut streets.
Lawrence Holland, house carpenter, county.
Joseph Scott, bottler, county.
Louis W. Evans, druggist, Southwark.
John S. Husband, carpenter, 5?5 Market street.
Charles R. Morrell, accountant, 68 south 11th street.

PENITENTIARY.

Robert Simmons, John Hill, and Anthony Adler.

Saturday Evening Post.

JUNE 30, 1838.

SILK INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Hon. W. B. Calhoun, by Joseph C. Parsons.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Booth handed me your letter of a few days since, respecting the culture of mulberry and sugar-beet, with a request that I should answer it. My experience upon the culture of the mulberry is somewhat limited; and the information which I possess may not be of

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eggs, experience has taught, that not only maturity of age is required, but that one uniform protection from autumn to the time of hatching is advisable. If, near the time of hatching, eggs are removed to a cooler situation, even to an ice house, it does not appear to impede premature hatching. To keep eggs from hatching until wanted, it has been recommended that they should be placed on ice in the ice house, as soon as the ice is taken in.

Our climate is not so variable or severe as to require such tender care in hatching the eggs, or application of artificial heat during the feeding process. It is well known to our feeders that the worms may be safely and profitably fed in our open sheds or barns. May not this exposure be one cause why the fibre of American grown silk is stronger than the imported, and the waste less? And why is it not reasonable that worms thus exposed, and hatched in the same manner, would be more hardy, and produce a feeble progeny, but furnish tender silk, subject to waste? The cold of our winter does not injure, but evidently hardens the eggs; on this account we should by all means have them at the north to supply the south!

Within the last year, silk worms' eggs have been transported from Canton to the Sandwich Islands, for Mr. S. Peck. Mr. Peck is now visiting us, to witness our progress in the silk culture, and gain information of the most approved and perfect manner of reeling. He has a large mulberry plantation on one of the islands, consisting of the White, Black or Red mulberry, the Multicaulis and the genuine Canton, imported from Canton—and has forwarded to us a leaf of the latter, which corresponds with ours. He has also several millions of seedlings, the product of seed from the Canton mulberry, which was forwarded to Northampton, and now under cultivation. Mr. Peck says his nursery of seedlings will attain the height of 12 feet this year. He has excellent water privileges, and is preparing to do a large business in the growing and reeling of silk, and has procured Piedmont machines for reeling by hand labor, besides others for water power. He has procured likewise several hands under a system of instruction in the reeling department, by experienced reelers. There are others expecting to go out in the autumn, to establish business on their own account, as well as to superintend his silk establishment. He can make silk at a cheap rate, native labor being only 12½ cents per day.

The eggs which were sent to him from Canton were deposited on paper, and the worms were overlaid with a thin, white varnish, or solution of gum arabic, to exclude air or moisture.—With directions, to wet them when wanted for hatching, to use a brush and warm water to remove the gum or varnish. From our art of hatching eggs illustrating the practice of silk culture in China, it is evident that the Chinese varnish the eggs *for some purpose*. The Chinese, when they wet them with warm water, spread the papers on bamboo poles for draining. This ablution with warm water may faciliate the process of hatching. It may be of use to try the experiment of varnishing eggs with us, by a solution of gum arabic, when laid aside for winter; or to confine the eggs in some vessel surrounded by a mixture of glauber salt and nitre, instead of resorting to the ice house.

That the culture of silk merits the consideration and encouragement of Government, is made evident from the fact that there has been an annual increase of silk imported. It appears from public documents that in the year 1822, the value of silk imported was $9,147,812; but in the year 1836 the amount was increased to $25,033,200.—With these facts before us, shall we not use every exertion to increase the growth of the raw material, not only for home consumption, but for eventual exportation?

There is no mistake in the conjecture that silk *must* and *will* become the staple of the Northern, the Middle, and even Western States, unless (Bartimus like) we not only *cannot*, but *will not*, open our eyes upon the golden harvest which is spread before us, and may be gathered by any one who will put forth a diligent hand to the culture and growing of silk? A few enterprising individuals have already commenced operations, and it is sincerely hoped that their example will be followed by *thousands*, and their progress reported by the INSPECTOR.

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

DEVELOPEMENT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

It is curious to observe the comparative difference in human growth produced by the influence of town and country life. Dr. Villerme was the first to throw doubt on a generally received opinion, by showing that the inhabitants of towns are generally of taller stature than the inhabitants of country places. From observations on this subject, made by M. Quetelet, in the province of Brabant, he states, that he is induced to adopt the same conclusion. M. Quetelet, however, limits his observation to the comparative height of young men of nineteen in the towns of Brussels, Nivelles, and Louvain, and in the rural communes surrounding those towns. He proceeds to observe, that, in spite of the results to which his observations led, and which he has exhibited in a table, it is possible that man, after the complete development of his height, may be as tall, or even taller, in country places than in towns, in consequence of slower growth in the former than in the latter.—Thus in town a man's growth may be nearly terminated at an age when it is far from having attained its complete development in the country. M. Quetelet closes his chapter on the developement of the human body by the following general remarks:—The limits of growth in the two sexes are unequal. 1st. Because a woman is smaller at birth than a

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The obstacles to be conquered by genius are every where so considerable, the encouragement so feeble, and the necessity of supplying the want of hand-labor, in America so evident, that I cannot without indignation, see the Americans discouraging, by their sarcasms, the generous efforts of one of their fellow-citizens."

"Since writing this letter, I have seen Mr. Rumsey in England. He is a man of great ingenuity; and, by the explanation which he has given me, it appears that his discovery, though founded on a similar principle with that of Mr. Fitch, is very different from it and far more simple in its execution. Mr. Rumsey proposed then, (Feb. 1789) to build a vessel which should go to America by the help only of the steam engine, and without sails. IT WAS TO MAKE THE PASSAGE IN FIFTEEN DAYS. I perceive with pain that he has not yet executed his project, which, when executed, will introduce into commerce as great a change as the discovery of the "Cape of Good Hope."

AUTHOR.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, June 23.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Pulaski.

The intense interest taken by the public in the recital of the details of this most heart-rending disaster has induced us to seek, from all the sources within our reach, all particulars that we can rely upon as authentic. The annexed narrative is derived from information which we procured, in person, from J. H. Couper, Esq. of Glynn, Georgia, and Major James P. Heath, of this city, two of the survivors. The arrival of the latter among us, at the moment when the whole city had given him up as lost, excited the most pleasurable sensation, and was the occasion of universal joy.

The steamer Pulaski left Charleston at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock at night the starboard boiler exploded, blowing off the wheel house and all the portion of the deck above the boiler, shattering the starboard side amid ship—the head of the boiler was forced out and rent on the top. From the larboard boiler having been uninjured, the starboard side was kept partially out of water—on rolling in a heavy sea she took in large quantities of water from the shattered side, and settled rapidly in the water. The settling continuing, the ladies were transferred to the promenade deck, above their cabin. The water soon reached the promenade deck, and the boat broke in two parts, with a tremendous crash—upon this separation happening, the parts arose and floated for a few moments, but the stern part soon settled again; and a second separation took place; the promenade deck parting from the hull. The deck part canting over, precipitated the ladies and children, who had taken refuge upon it, into the ocean.—This part of the boat then parted into several pieces, and many persons regained a position upon the floating fragments. The bow portion of the boat, together with the masts, which continued standing, floated, apparently 10 to 15 feet out of water. The engine, boilers, and probably a portion of the centre of the boat sunk, when the boat first parted. All this occurred within 45 minutes after the explosion of the boiler.

There were four boats belonging to the boat; two being swung to the sides, and two placed on the top of the promenade deck. The side boats were both lowered down, within five minutes of the explosion. In that on the starboard side the first mate, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Swift and one other person had placed themselves; in that on the

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..., whose name is unknown, were drowned. The other boat continued to keep off until about sunset, when, finding the night approaching, and there being no appearance of aid or change in the wind, which was blowing freshly in to the land, and the persons in the boat having previously refused to attempt to row any further, Mr. Couper reluctantly consented to attempt the landing.

Before making the attempt, it was thought necessary, to prevent the infant of Mrs. Nightingale, which was only seven months old, from being lost, to lash it to her person, which was done. Just as the sun was setting, the bow of the boat was turned to the shore, and Mr. Couper sculling, and two men at the oars, she was pulled into the breakers—she rose without difficulty upon the first breaker, but the second, breaking out with great violence, struck the oar from the hand of one of the rowers. The boat was thus thrown into the trough of the sea, and the succeeding breaker struck her broadside and turned her bottom upwards. Upon regaining the surface, Mr. Cooper laid hold of the boat, and soon discovered that the rest of the party, with the exception of Mrs. Nightingale, were making for the shore;—of her, for a few moments, he saw nothing, but, presently, feeling something like the dress of a female touching his feet, he again dived down and was fortunate enough to grasp her by the hair. The surf continued to break over them with great violence, but, after a struggle, in which their strength was at its last efforts, they reached the shore, utterly worn out with fatigue, watching, hunger, thirst, and the most intense and overwhelming excitement. Besides this, the ladies and children were suffering severely from the cold. The party proceeded a short distance from the shore, where the ladies laid down upon the side of a sand hill, and their protectors *covered them and their children with sand*, to prevent them from perishing. Meantime some of the party went in quest of aid, and about 10 o'clock, the whole of them found a kind and hospitable reception, shelter, food, and clothing, under the roof of Mr. ... Redd, of Onslow county.

Mrs. Nightingale is the daughter of John A. King, Esq. of New York, and a grand daughter of the late distinguished Rufus King. During the whole of the perils through which they passed, she and Mrs. Frazer displayed the highest qualities of fortitude and heroism. They owe the preservation of their own and their children's lives, under Providence to the coolness, intrepidity and firmness of Mr. Cooper and his assistants, and to the steadiness with which they seconded the wise and humane efforts of that gentleman in their behalf.

On Monday they reached Wilmington where they found a deep sympathy for their misfortune pervading the whole city, and generous emulation among its inhabitants to render them every possible assistance.

The forward part of the boat, after her separation, continued to float. On it were Major Heath and twenty-one others. We have had a long conversation with Major Heath, in which he related with great minuteness every thing attending the preservation of the persons who were on the wreck with him. It is impossible to convey in words any thing more than a faint idea of the suffering they underwent, or of the many harrowing and distressing circumstances which occurred during the four days they were on the

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laid himself down on one of the boxes, as he said: "to die"—Capt. Pearson, who had been closely watching the vessel, cried out "She sees us! She is coming toward us!" And so it was. All sails set, and full before the wind, the vessel made for them. The schooner proved to be the Henry Camerdon, bound from Philadelphia to Wilmington, N. C. As soon as the captain came within speaking distance, he took his trumpet and cried out, "Be of good cheer, I will save you!" It was the first strange voice that had reached their ears for five days, which were to them as an age.

When the schooner came along side, they all rushed frantically on deck, and it was with some difficulty that the captain could keep them from the water casks. He immediately gave each of them a half pint of water, sweetened with molasses, and repeated it at short intervals. His prudence, doubtless, preserved their lives.

During the morning, Major Heath, and his company had seen another portion of the wreck with several persons on it, and as soon as the Captain of the Henry Camerdon was told of it, he sailed in the direction it had been seen, and shortly afterward came in sight. On this wreck, which was a part of the promenade deck, were Miss Rebecca Lamar, Mrs. Noah Smith, of Augusta, Master Charles Lamar of Savannah, and Mr. Robert Hutchinson, also of Savannah. The two ladies were much exhausted, and Master Lamar was almost dead. Every comfort that the schooner was possessed of was freely bestowed by the Capt. and Maj. Heath, on behalf of those who were saved with him, has asked us to return thus publicly, to him the thanks, the deep and heart-felt thanks of the beings whom he rescued from a condition of such misery and peril, that the heart sickens at the contemplation of it. Mr. Hutchinson had lost in this disaster his wife and child. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Elliott formerly in the United States Senate from Georgia.

When the promenade deck separated from the hull, many persons took refuge on this portion of it. Among them was Mr. G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, and two children, the Rev. Mr. Wirt and lady, of Florida, and a child of Mr. Hutchinson, and the second mate of the Pulaski. On Saturday morning, finding that there was no other hope of safety, the mate proposed to take the boat which they had secured, being the second deck boat—and with five of the most able of those on the raft to endeavor to reach the shore, and to send out some vessel to cruize for them. This being assented to, the mate, with Mr. Lamar and four others, took their departure, and on Wednesday morning, they reached New River Inlet in safety. The passengers remaining on the raft, with the exception of the four mentioned as taken off by the John Camerdon, died from exhaustion,—among them was the Rev. Mr. Wirt and lady, whose Christian resignation to their fate excited the admiration of all around them. They expired within a few minutes of each other. Seven persons were reported to have died on Monday. The body of Mr. Parkman, of Savannah, floated to the raft, and was recognized by his friends.

Among the incidents of this appalling disaster, the affecting one is mentioned that the Rev. Mr. Woary and wife, after a most fervent prayer, clasped their child in a mutual embrace, and in a few minutes the three sunk together resignedly into the waves of death.

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

New potatoes were two weeks since, selling at Cincinnati, for one dollar a peck.

Sunday-schools are in operation, in five towns in Texas.

Young Kean has cleared 1200*l*. by his trip to Scotland.

A visitor at Burnham's hotel, New York, blew his brains out on Sunday evening.

The coasting business has been very active and successful this season.

Several persons, and some valuable animals have recently been killed by lightning.

Counterfeit two dollar notes, on the State bank of Boston, are in circulation.

The Leprosy is said to be prevalent among the negroes of the island of Trinidad.

The whole town of Point Petre, Barbadoes, was destroyed by fire on the 16th of May.

94 deaths occurred in N. York during the week ending on Saturday last.

A Drug Mill, near Baltimore, was set on fire last Saturday night, and entirely destroyed.

Samuel Corp, a merchant in New York, a few days since fell down in the street, and immediately expired.

Capt. Charles W. Skinner, has been appointed to the command of the Steam Ship Felton, at New York, during the absence of Capt. Perry.

Sir John Herschell and his lady, have arrived in England, from the Cape of Good Hope, where Sir John had been on an astronomical mission.

Gen. Macomb, will command on the Niagara line, Gen. Brady, at Detroit, and Gen. Wool, in the vicinity of the disputed Maine boundary.

The Governor of New York, has announced that the Senate is to meet at the City Hall, on the 10th of July, on executive business.

There are 64 offices for the disposal of public lands in the United States, and seven offices of Surveyors General.

The police of New York have commenced operations against the dogs which infest that city.

Two hundred seamen were to leave Quebec on the 18th inst. to perform service on the upper Lakes.

A Convention for a State Temperance Society in Louisiana, was to assemble at New Orleans, June 12.

Three hundred able bodied young colored men, are advertised for, to complete her Majesty's regiment at Chippewa.

In Hardin county, Kentucky, two hundred voters have pledged themselves to vote for no candidate who treats at elections.

A horse took fright at Princeton, Va. and crushed a colored woman, when her husband on approaching the spot, instantly fell dead.

A young man in Kentucky, was recently killed by an application of corrosive sublimate to an eruption on the skin.

Houk, the notorious mail robber, confined at Columbus, Ohio, succeeded in breaking jail, but has been retaken and returned to prison.

A malignant scarlet fever prevails at Thompsonville, Conn. and the vicinity. Twenty children under 9 years of age have died.

The Salem, N. J. Banner, states that the Italian wheat sown in the vicinity of the town, proves a failure. It is attacked by the fly.

The Flemingsburg Kentuckian says, that the locusts have made their appearance in great abundance in that region.

Frederic Hill, opened the Natchez Theatre on the 16th inst. The corps is called the Southern Vaudeville Company.

Mr. Hart, the Manager of Wetumpa and Montgomery Theatres, has given one hundred dollars to the sufferers by the Charleston fire.

Sir Geo. Hewitt, aged ninety-three, joined the Queen's stag hounds in a late hunt with all the ardor of a boy.

Thirty-six miles of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike road, with the necessary bridges, &c. will be immediately put under contract.

Professor Dudley, at Lexington, performed on 7th inst. the operation of Lithotomy, for the 156th time. The subject was a child four years old.

The number of pensioners, on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States, amount to 41,458.

The Quebec Gazette recommends the employment of Indian warriors, to ferret out the brigands on the Thousand Islands.

Next November, the new medical college at Richmond, Virginia, will commence operations under the direction of six professors.

The mail of the 14th inst. from Toledo, Ohio, for Buffaloe, New York, was burned in the steam boat Washington.

The ship Napoleon, has sailed from Beaufort, having on board 1307 bales of cotton, and 750 barrels of Turpentine.

Two Americans have offered $1,000 each for seats in Westminster Abbey, on the coronation day, and failed in procuring them.

The steam packet Cuba, made her first trip from New Orleans to Velasco, Texas, in 48 hours; her return trip was made in 54 hours.

[...]

The Queen's equestrian cortege usually consists of seventeen persons. She generally rides three hours, and sometimes keeps her retinue on the trot for twenty-five miles.

Among the steamboat disasters which have occurred within the last few months, are the Ben Sherrod, 100 lives lost; the Monmouth, 400; the Home, 100; the Moselle, 120; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Oronoko, 130; the Washington, 30; and the Pulaski, 100.

Another Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Tomochichi, arrived at New Orleans from Tampa Bay, having on board 250 Seminoles and 30 negroes. While off the Balize, on the morning of the 11th inst. burst one of her larboard boilers, by which accident five men were scalded—the first engineer and a deck hand, severely.

Another Steamboat Burned.—The Montreal Courier of the 20th inst. says:—"We regret to state that the news was yesterday received in town of the total destruction of the *Varennes* steamboat by fire, nearly opposite St. Ours, on her return from Chambly to this city.

The fire spread very rapidly, and it is said that the passengers had not even time to save their baggage. No person on board was hurt.

The *Varennes* was the property of John Molson, Esq. of this city.

A Steamboat Lost.—The steamer Muscogee, of Columbus, Ga. Captain H. W. Van Vechten, late in the service of the United States, was wrecked in a gale of wind, and went down about 40 miles to the northward of Cape Florida, on the 23d ult. She was on her passage from Indian river to Apalachicola, and had come to anchor to repair her boilers. There were twenty-two persons on board, three of whom were washed from the deck by the sea, which made a fair breach over her. The rest took to the boats just as the steamer went down, and after being out four days were picked up by the new steamboat Giraffe, and landed at Key West.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

Shipments of coal for the week ending on the 17th inst:

302 boats, carrying	16,305 tons.
1260 per last report	72,781
1563	89,086
49 Little Schuylkill	2400
1612	91,486

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Columbia, June 23, 1838.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of toll received at this office from Nov. 1, 1837, to June 16, 1838,	$134,734 23
Amount received during the week ending this day,	5,160 69
Whole amount received up to June 23,	$139,894 92

ROBERT B. WRIGHT, Collector.

Slave Trade.—A letter from Montego bay, dated March 12th, which we find in a late London paper, says—"The Slave trade is flourishing more than ever. A schooner brought in here lately landed an immense number of poor creatures, compared to the extent of accommodations for those on board, and shocking to relate, they assert that during the latter part of their voyage the flesh of those who died was served out to

[...]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 30, 1838.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A tale called Ned Hopewell, has been received, and is under consideration. Our acknowledgment is due to Mr. English, for the poetical article which appears in this day's paper. The productions of his muse have the impress of a correct taste, and a discriminating mind, which will always render them acceptable.

☞Our trusty representative, *W. A. Pierce*, is still meandering about the "Key Stone" reminding our friends of the "one thing needful" to publishers. Our constituency in the neighborhood of the mines of black diamonds, are entreated to take him a kindly welcome for our sake, as he is a true Israelite without guile, and a determined one, mentioned in the same day with B. F. Moulton, and other pretenders, who are "going about seeking whom——"

The fourth of July will be celebrated with great display at Velasco, Texas, in honour of its mother country.

A family in the northern part of the city lines a pea made of chaine, shortly after those who had partaken of it were observed to be in distress, which was near lasting a fatal effect on one of the persons.

Patrick Moore, aged about 30 years, from England, by the way of Bangor, Me. on Sunday suddenly fell down in Chesnut st; on being taken to a neighbouring house he expired.

The Sheriff of Allegheny county, has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Joseph McCormick, of Robinson township, who is charged with killing Pliny D. Wells, constable of Pittsburg while serving a process.

Notes of the New York city banks, have been raised from the denomination of one dollar, to that of ten; the Star says the change is effected by issuing over the file containing one dollar notes a die taken from a ten dollar note. When held up to the light the deception is instantly discovered.

James K. Paulding has been nominated to the office as Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Mr. Dickerson, resigned, and the appointment has been confirmed. The nomination of Mr. Dickerson as Navy Agent for the port of New York, the place of Mr. Paulding has also been confirmed.

The State of New Hampshire is destitute of capital for the reception of insane persons; these happy beings are, in fact, shut up in a prison, but a plan has been devised to remedy the evil. A bill for the purpose has been introduced into the Legislature, proposition offered for their relief was opposed by Isaac Hill, but the committee on engrossing bills came on the public attention, a meeting the citizens of Concord, was held on the 12th to suggest measures for the establishment of an asylum.

The steam packet Neptune, of New York, has the following provisions for the safety of passengers in the event of any accident. A life preserver for every person on board. Where there is a scarcity, twenty-five mattresses each sufficient to save ten persons, a gun elastic life boat. Independent of the above provisions for saving life, the means of preserving forty persons, three quarter boats, each capable of carrying twenty-five persons, and a skiff.

MONEY.

Very little specie has been paid out by the banks, and the very small notes issued by the Girard Bank, herself, have been returned for specie; there being but little apparent demand in their number, or improvement in their circulation. The fact is, that throughout the country, issue no notes of a less denomination than one dollar, and many of them are struck upon plates, and the consequence is that the transactions of business, results from the issue of small notes of distant places, and bankers, whose solvency it is impossible to ascertain. The effect of this is, that there exists at a discount of from twelve to twenty per cent, a state of things which must continue until a better system shall be established, and a currency be restored.

CITY COUNCILS.

The meeting of Councils held on Thursday last instant, petitions were presented for the similar purpose of granting the right of passage to the owners of lots on Girard College property. In the Select Council a report was received from the Commissioners of the Girard College, to whom had been referred a communication from the Trustees of the Girard College, respecting the organization of the College Another sent, and the appointment of Mr. Wurtzburg, Esq. that it could not be done without having the will of Mr. Girard, until the edifices should be completed. The report was referred to the Trustees, with which the other concurred. Several new regulations for the government of the public squares, which were on the table.

Gray, Lea & Blanchard, have published an amusing little book, entitled "Sketches of Young Couples, by Quiz." The "young couples" are made under the heads of the Singing, the Gay, the Romantic, the Plain, the Literary, the Fashionable, the Talking, the Petting, and the Indirect young lady. The other sex are set forth, as the Bashful, the Out and Out, the Gay, the Literary, the Military, the Musical, the Domestic, the Funny, the Young Ladies, and the Theatrical young gentleman. The plan of the work appears to be that each one in the book is dedicated, may see in its pages their likeness, reflected as from a mirror.

We have received the Annual Report of the Managers of the Monument Cemetery, together with the Act of Incorporation. Places of interest for the dead should have more than a mere of populous cities, unless under the common ordinary necessity. With the view of avoiding this, the location caused a lot of ground on the east side of Broad street, near Turners' Lane, to be laid out in lots, which were sold for places of burial. The grounds are laid out with various ornamental trees and other plants, and is under the care of management which renders it desirable to be superior to be interred in the more central lots has too frequently occurred on the melancholy occasion of death in families. Those who have lots in the Monument Cemetery have reason to observe the thanks of the community, and wish to see it, and other similar establishments, flourish.

CASUALTY.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body of Mr. Mc Arthur on Tuesday evening, at his house at Bare Foot street. The deceased appeared to have died twenty-one years of age; the witnesses attending on his death, stated, in evidence, were the following: He had gone to another individual in a small boat to fetch a load of coal, and on his return to the shore, he was taken his companion at the house in Water. On reaching the door he knocked, and waited for a early time in the previous day, on receiving an answer to this he went to the top of the house, where he found Mr. Mc Arthur lying on the floor, with the persons within, as though come one of them, when on going down to the yard, he found deceased lying on the pavement a dead corpse. He fell from about four stories, which was broken, and much blood was about the mouth and ears.

NOTES ON THE WESTERN STATES.

Containing descriptive sketches of their soil, climate, resources, and scenery, by James Hall of Cincinnati, 1 vol. 304 pp. 12mo.

Judge Hall has given us in this little volume a lively and graphic picture of that most interesting section of the United States, the Valley of the Mississippi, destined in a few years to control the government of the United States. We shall take occasion hereafter to make some most interesting extracts from this valuable work, as we take it for granted that thousands of our readers are disposed to exchange a life of labor and care, by which they obtain a mere subsistence, for independence, and a legacy of wealth for their children by removing west, and those who have friends or relations, who are doubtful, we must therefore find an interest in every thing that relates to the 'Great West.'

The Judge takes occasion in his preface to review, with a severe hand, the criticisms of the British American Reviewer, written by Mr. Hall, author of the History of Kentucky, on some of his previous works. His reply is most unmerciful. Being fully master of his subject, he exposes completely the ignorance and malice of his judges—and while he flays them alive, laughs at their contortions, and their impotent rage. We recommend the work with confidence and pleasure.

Our editions who take an interest in the silk Establishment of Pennsylvania, would gratify themselves by making an excursion at this time to the farm of Mr. Ropka about a mile above Richmond on the Darby turnpike, occupied by Messrs. Ter Horrens, where they may see 600,000 head of laborers, (we did not count them) busily employed in the production of the finest material, in which is suspended all manner of beings. The resolution was carried up in cocoons belong vote, only Mr. Berton and Mr. Strong, including Mr. Wright, the vote being against it. It is now therefore hardly less certain that there will be a session in the month of July.

The Rev. Mr. Cram to his text, O Israel! (it cannot be presumption to use the language of a son of Benjamin) thou hast destroyed thyself—Destruction is widely scattering plunge into the sea of trouble, ousies in gargle mals, and Mr. Buchanan actually the first to fly. The Secretary, another of the Banks have received the public money, and the compensation allowed the Banks for the use of their vaults, will substantiate truly for a bonus to the U. S.!! The other main features of the Bill, are that after a given hour, no bank notes under ten dollars should be received by the Government, and after a further given time none under twenty dollars.

This year 40 per cent or a death stroke in the actual Bank Treasury, which has been so long in operation by the Executive authority, without law or gospel. But of course, specie will return, and its vaults and strong boxes. In special deposit! Just as if the money can be any safer because the banks are required not to use it in the way of their business! But it seems also strong of the love of party power, and the desire to keep the money in party support. It will require only a little legerdemain, to enable the favored Banks to use this special money in their business, and return it to them in addition to their gay pay of the U. S. in addition to and in payment for their vaults, and \$1,500,000 loan, with my slight knowledge of the business of banking, I see that it would require but only a very little watching of the Secretary of the Treasury, to keep the money truly deposited, which would in a manner be thrown away, and its use be added for the benefit of the favorable managements.

But a remedy is needed, and the race is not unlikely to become hotter and hotter, so that I should not be surprised if there soon arise another great stir like that for the Sub-Treasury going half it for a National Bank. The bank track is started and the race is run, and the Sub-Treasury is only, and I am very much mistaken if any other will be established for many years, or at least unless the business should get into the hands of the Whigs, and then they will make all experiments going on, on the other side of the water, and will be very likely to make a bank to attempt things which are in their nature experimental. Indeed I should not be surprised at doing them. Military Rebuffs are not half so numerous as the political Rebuffs.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt under the laws of the U. S. suffer as it is abolished by the laws of the States respectively, as well and ably supported by Mr. Talmadge, who stated that he had received letters from several debtors in prison, for sum some, from many imprisonment in this city, who were in jail on account of not having their debts. It met with some opposition, but was carried in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 9, and is now before the House.

On Wednesday the debate on the mechanics' lien bill was continued with great power Messrs. Ely and Sergeant, and Messrs. Dayton, Ashmun, particularly because Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan had before declined to speak on the measure, and because of the ability of Mr. Davis distinguished himself in this effort. Mr. Williams also made a short speech. The bill went to the committee on foreign relations, however, doubts in the least enter the clearness of the views of the mover.

Mr. Niles, and Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, had spoken against the bill, and moved that the instructions of their legislature be vote against the Sub-Treasury. But like the colored man in Paris is an excellent painting. Jonn. Hasbrouck Lamme to be appointed Chief of the Princess Capua and St. John in the wilderness, are master pieces of *transcendant beauty*. We have never yet met with their equal. The admirers of female beauty will find the statue of the Princess of Capua, cannot but dwell on her surpassing features, the purity, and innocence of the expression of her countenance. The Military, the Admiral, the Domestic, the Funny, the Young Ladies, and the Theatrical young gentleman. The plan of the work appears to be that each one in the book is dedicated, may see in its pages their likeness, reflected as from a mirror.

Washington Correspondence.

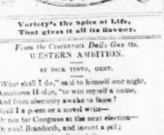
WASHINGTON, June 26th, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury is fallen like Lucifer, in a manner more signal than was, I believe, anticipated by the most sanguine of its opposers. The first effectual blow given to this more than bolshevism, was the address to the people of the House of Representatives, to adjourn on the 30th of July. This resolution was carried in a short space, by a vote of 143 to 69 more than two to one. To render this still more decisive, a motion was made to reconsider the vote, of course by one of the majority, and the House refused to reconsider the question of adjournment by 145 to 64. It was doubtless pretty well understood at the time, that the house would concur in this resolution or adjournment.

This was a grand push upon the Sub-Treasury, far from the subject of important business yet before Congress, it was settled at once, that this matter was to be the issue way or other, immediately got out of the way. Accordingly, about eight o'clock last night, the debate upon it was finally arrested, and the question being put upon it, was carried by a vote of 123 to 111, a very full vote, in addition to its unexpected majority of 14. This defeat was made still more signally decisive, by an attempt to-day to re-consider that vote, against which there appeared 120 Ayes, and 21 for it! The fables are turned !! says the Globe of to-day, on another subject. Ay, the fables are turned; and though I have been here for ten years, watching with a keen eye, which for many years has strong effects, is without a parallel in the recollection of our inhabitants.

We were aroused about daybreak, but it was not too late to escape from the house. The Junista, which separates Hollidaysburg from Gaysport, was swollen beyond its usual bounds, and we had in a few minutes the pleasure of our family were driven to the second story of that evening, but to almost the full extent, and continue open house for the rest of the ruins of their fall, and were succored by the others encountered greater perils or met the grim visage of terror in a less kind form.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Joseph Kemp and Henry Engel, who are connected with the Pine Lone Transporting Company, against the accumulations of all on it, left our dwelling on the river which was floating in full tide, and took the rail way. Their adventure was as near coming as fatal as we have heard of. Kemp got but a few yards when the porch was broken in pieces, and both were whirled across the railroad before the current, and for a moment all hope of their safety vanished. The car was thrown up and reached dry ground in safety—Mr. Engel, who had escaped to a part of the house, was drawn through one of the breaches and tossed about in a fearful manner until it was driven into an eddy, from which it was dashed by a sudden current upon a bank, alive, but so much exhausted as to be scarce capable of effort—He viewed the adventurer with sickening emotions. We observed the escape of Mr. Engel, but last night of Mr. Kemp, when he was thrown into the river, and thought he had all on board. They are both alive, thank God, and well. Mr. Barrick with his wife, two children and a young woman, had left the house a short distance above the railroad, and were about to follow, when they escape from a loose a short distance above as—they had not gone 20 yards before the current carried them adrift. Mr. Barrick and his wife succeeded in saving the children, but exhausted, the young woman after being carried by the current a short distance, at least Jeremiah Hetts, at the imminent peril of his own life, succeeded in bringing her safe on shore



Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its diversity.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.
WESTERN AMBITION.

BY ROCK TINTO, GENT.

"What shall I do," said to himself one night,
Ambition Hyder, "to win myself a name,
And from observers awake to fame?
Shall I a poem or a novel write—
Or run for Congress at the next election—
Or mail Bramhords, and invent a pill;
Or go a lecture legally to sell—
Or with Drake's College shall I form connexion—
Or study law?" Hodge mused and mused awhile,
Leaned up at length and shouted thus aloud,
While as a sunbeam gleaming 'cheart a cloud,
Along the entire face more gleamed a smile,
"Egad I have it—press it is the time—
I'll erase the legend 'Hog' in all the West."

BEAU WIT.—Little Victor's says that when she is crowned she will be equal to five and twenty shillings—crown added to a sovereign.

There is a moral pauperism in the man who is dependent on others for the support of more life—self respect.

There is a man in Vermont who sneezes so hard that every time he commences he publishes a sonnet.

A humorous fellow, a carpenter, being summoned as a witness on a trial for an assault upon one of the counsel, who was very much disposed to beat the evidence, asked him what distance it was from the parties when he saw the defendant strike the plaintiff? The carpenter answered "just five feet four inches and a half." "Pray time, fellow," said the counsel, "how is it possible you can be so exact as to the distance to a thought," said the carpenter, "that a one foot or other might suit me, as I measured it."

An attorney being cited in low circumstances, one of his friends observed that he had left off practice affects. That is not much to be wondered at, said another, "for he had but few causes."

When accounts of Bonaparte's astonishing success in Italy arrived, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages through the assistance of some newly created generals. "I know of no general," replied Mr. ——, "who has created himself, but one," said a gentleman present, "and that is *Grim of Condemnation.*"

When the infamous Judge Jefferies was told that the Prince of Orange would very soon land, and it was reported that a manifesto, stating his intentions, others, &c. was already written—"Then, my lord, said a gentleman present, "we can soon think of the *Articles of that Manifesto.*" "After, replied he "will be time."

A Jerusalem fellow, having sold all his goods except a feather bed, at last made way with that also, being requested by some of his friends to keep him company. As I am very well, thank G-d, why should I stop my bed.

When the late illustrious Cherubim Taylor was commentating the honors he had received from the different princes of Europe, and the orders with which he had been dignified, a certain person remarked he had not noticed the king of Prussia's adding: "I suppose, sir, he never gave you any order." You mistake, sir, replied the clergyman, he gave me a very *peculiar* order to walk homeward.

The late John Palmer, the comedian, whose name was a watch-cry, and who had occasion frequently to present in the same scene one or more persons, stood up one evening into the green room of the Drury-Lane Theatre, to a party of friends. "Gentlemen, a gentleman, present or absent, but they greatly resembled each other, was the first time I ever saw you." "Pardon me, sir," said one, "I have seen you before." "Impossible," replied the comedian; "I remember the time when you were not born." "Pardon me, sir," said another, "I was then lengthened by Parson's nipping him in the cradle and drily observed "Jack, will you stick him against the wall?"

The reverend Doctors Heath and Mockingbird were colleagues in the Church of Kirkcaldy in Scotland, and it was Dr. Mockingbird's turn to preach, it happened that he had got drenched in a shower, and was standing before the fire in the vestry room fire, drying his clothes, when Dr. Heath came in, whom he requested to take his place, as he had exchanged the rain. "No, sir, replied Heath, I assure yourself you will be very strong in the pulpit."

A traveller, in a stage coach not famed for its cuisine, inquired the name of the coach. "Sir," said a fellow-passenger, "it must be the *Regulator*, for I observe all the other coaches give it a wide berth."

Counsellor Garrow, during his cross-examination of a preventing *old female* women, in which it was essential to prove that a house or money had been made, had a scrap of paper handed to him by a counsel on the other side and on it was written—

"Interrogate through old jade."

Mr. Garrow, with a single look fixed for its writer, told the Thames Police, when that great man was in office, that he was sorry to be connected with so prolix a court, and verily believed somewhere Homeric ancient oblivion. "Sir," said the counsel, "I know that the man will do more to English—I know change *Manners.*"

Three gentlemen meeting to sup at a tavern ordered a brace of *land-birds* partridges. A brace was soon set before them, which was requested to be carved. On one looking at it seemed desirous to have it for his friends. "Stop, stop, cried one of the party, "let her fly." Perfectly fair," said the gentleman, "there is one to you, and one for me."

Mr. Kemble's Hamlet was remarkable for having a high sense of his own merits. In the one day delivered to her carriage, in the character of Hamlet, a very handsome bouquet was presented with both her arms from the door, and in the act of stepping into the carriage, a number of nosegays were thrown to her. "Believe me, sir," she said to a friend, "I don't see my own advantage. You don't see my own advantage, my dear, one may ask."

An Irish bookseller, previously to the insolvent statute in which he was defendant, was asked by a friend if there were any of the books which he had left, personal effects, on the premises. "Faith, and so there were," replied the honest fellow; "Faith, and so I was, every one of them, for they were the best friends I had, barring ready money."

A soldier in a newly raised Irish corps observing a comrade in the ranks, who had been a year in the regiment, Faith, and indeed replied he, "I'm not sure, only, that's his name—I never had his number."

Quin, upon the first coming to Bath, found he was charged most exorbitantly for every thing. Upon a week, confined to Nash, he was informed that further as the cheapest place in town. "Sir," said Quin, "I am a stranger, and I have no doubt of it." "My master, Quin, but they have not read it." "Why, sir," said Quin, "I think once a week." "What do you think," said his friend, "why, sir, I think it very foolish," said Quin, "to be charged a shilling for what I can have for a penny." "Then I suppose," said his friend, "you will not take any more tea?" "Sir," said Quin, "I assure you I will drink as much as ever I did, and pay for it too."

"Sir, you are rude," said a lady to a fop in a public coffee house. "Madam," replied the fop, "I am not rude, I assure you, I am only polite."

DEFINITIONS.

Free Institutions—Publishing my side of the question.

Eccentricities—Said a good old lady, "I never attempt to control my husband. I always prefer to have my own way in such matters, if he will not follow my advice."

Liberality of the Press—To be let on long lease.

Disinheritance—Said the father to his boy, "Go where you please, and do what you like. But if you do any thing but what I bid you, I'll break your head."

True love is more frequent than true friendship.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.

A good story is told of Col. M'Lane's yielding a generous liberty of sentiment to the troops under his command before going into winter quarters at Valley Forge. They were suffering for provision and clothing, and Congress had been repeatedly petitioned for that relief which it was not in their power to bestow. Under these circumstances, Col M'Lane paraded his band of suffering soldiers and harangued them as follows: "Fellow Soldiers!—You've served your country faithfully and truly. We've fought hard fights together against the enemy. You're in a bad way for comfortable clothes, that's a fact; and it makes me cry almost to see your feet bleeding on the frozen ground. But Congress can't help it, nor I either. Now if any of you want to return home, you may go. You've served your time, and have got two years in front. But the first man that steps out, darn my skin! if I don't shoot him as quick as I would a red coat! It is needless to add that not a single volunteer was to be found!—*Knickerbocker.*

A SMART SAXON.—"A word spoken in season, how good it is," and never perhaps was the proverb more fully verified than by the opportunity improved, as all opportunities should be, by the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He was once walking in Chiswick-lane Sabbath afternoon, when he overheard a conversation between two young men of gay appearance, who were close behind him. "Where shall we go to hear this evening?" asked one. "Where we can have a little fun," was the reply of the other. "I'm for it so go down to old Slowly's chapel," said his companion, "there will be some fun there." "Agreed," said the other, "and soon, and while the worthy divine was reading the lesson in the desk, an eye chanced to fall on the gallery near him for very purpose, whom he had before in the week. His text was taken from Psalm ix. 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." For a moment the answer paused, and looking them both full in the face, he put the question to them with all the dignity of his calling, "Pray, young gentlemen, can you inform me what is meant by the word 'tender-loins,' as used in the lesson?" "Tender-loins, sir," said Mr. Bumble, soothingly. "A little of the worse." "Not for the world!" cried Mrs. Corney. "I couldn't—oh! The top sheet in the right hand corner—oh!"

Uttering these words, the goad lady pointed distractedly to the cupboard, and underwent a convulsion from internal agitation. Mr. Bumble rushed to the closet, and snatching a post green bottle from the shelf (the counterpart of the one), filled a tea cup with its contents, and held it to the lady's lips.

"I'm better now," said Mrs. Corney, falling back, after drinking half of it.

Mr. Bumble raised his head slowly to the ceiling in thankfulness, and bringing them down again to the brim of the cup, looked in to his nose.

"Peppermint," exclaimed Mrs. Corney in a faint voice, smiling gently on the bundle as she spoke. "Try it—there's a little more in the bottle, drink it all."

Mr. Bumble tasted the medicine with a doubtful look; smacked his lips, took another taste, and put the cup down empty.

"I very much thought so," said Mrs. Corney.

"Very much so indeed, ma'am," said the bundle. As he spoke he drew a chair to the table, and folding his arms, and silently inquired what had happened to distress him.

"Nothing, replied Mrs. Corney. "I am a fool, ma'am, to be sick."

"Not weak, ma'am," returned Mr. Bumble, drawing his chair a little closer. "Are you a nervous creature, Mrs. Corney?"

"We are all weak creatures," said Mrs. Corney, laying down in general principles.

"So we are," said the bundle.

Nothing was said on either side for a minute or two afterwards, and by the expiration of that time Mr. Bumble had established himself comfortably in the arm chair, having removed his left arm from the back of Mrs. Corney's chair, where it had been originally put to Mrs. Corney's spoon string, rested which it gradually became entwined.

"You are all weak creatures, said Mr. Bumble.

Mrs. Corney sighed.

"Don't sigh, Mrs. Corney, said Mr. Bumble.

"I can't help it," said Mrs. Corney, and she sighed again.

"This is a very comfortable room, ma'am," said Mr. Bumble, looking round it, "a private room and that is a nice thing for a bachelor gentleman."

He would be too much for one, murmured the lady.

But not for two, ma'am, rejoined Mr. Bumble, in soft accents. "Eh, Mrs. Corney?"

Mrs. Corney coughed distractedly, and said she had tea, and the bundle thought fit to get up from his chair and look out of the window. A great property turned her head away, and retained her hand to get at her pocket handkerchief, but unconsciously placed it in Mr. Bumble's.

Let Board allow you coals, don't they, Mrs. Corney? affectionately inquired the bundle, pressing her hand.

"And candles," replied Mrs. Corney, sighing, returning the pressure.

"Coal, candles, and house rent free," said Mr. Bumble. "Oh, Mrs. Corney, what an alliance you are!"

The lady was not proof against this burst of feeling—the word *alliance* was enough. Mr. Bumble, gentleman, in his agitation, found a pair of scissors upon her chatelaine, and with a hasty, nervous affection, cut through the ribbon that held the pocket handkerchief to her side. Mrs. Corney's head sunk into Mr. Bumble's waistcoat, and remained there. The Corney had fainted away, and Mr. Bumble, in a state of distraction, was about to run for assistance, when the lady recovered sufficiently to prevent him. Mr. Bumble, in soft accents, implored her to compose herself, and to tell him what was the matter.

Mrs. Corney raised her head, looked at the ceiling, and sighed a long and sentimental sigh, and then looked at Mr. Bumble, and sighed a long and sentimental sigh, and then